

THE DAILY PRESS.

HENRY REED & CO.
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

FRIDAY, MARCH 23

Independent Journalism—Our Correspondents, and their Ideas of the Same.

We are in receipt of several communications, to say nothing of numerous oral suggestions, touching the manner in which we should conduct the Press in order to please the largest number of people, and render the enterprise which we have undertaken remunerative. They are doubtless all kindly meant, as they are indulgently received. They are precious in at least one respect, giving us to understand that we are not without well-wishers among the people, to whom we are to look for support; and perhaps we can not do better than to devote a moderate space to a few suggestions that may stand as a general response not only to present but to future epistles.

Our friendly correspondents are all in favor of an independent newspaper, and they congratulate themselves upon the prospect of finding a thing so uncommon at once and so desirable, in the future Press. They pay us certain delicate compliments in respect to our "known ability and integrity," and do not hesitate to say that we have gained a reputation for journalistic skill and ability truly desirable. They make no secret of their dislike, nay, they use a stronger word, *contempt* of the funkiness and venality by which, they aver, several of our contemporaries are chiefly distinguished, and do not doubt that by the pursuit of a different policy we shall, in the end, realize a large measure of success.

In this obstinate "but" lies the pith and marrow of our friends' epistles. But there are certain subjects with which—so they argue—as we value our peace of mind, our hopes of usefulness, and—what seems to occupy a pretty large place in their esteem—our prospects of opulence, we had better not intermeddle. One caution against any approach to topics esteemed within the province of religion; another thinks we should, by all means let moral subjects alone; a third esteems the marriage relation too delicate a thing to be spoken of in a newspaper; several are fully convinced that we have already lost ground with the good, the virtuous and the pious by admitting that the Rev. Conway was a great man and deserved well of his country and mankind. These are all presented to us as tender points which we can not touch without danger of a financial crisis in our concern; and therefore—and so forth, and so forth.

An independent newspaper whose conductors, through fear of a loss of peace, should eschew the discussion of religious, moral, social and personal topics, would be a strange affair, rather. There are such newspapers in the world; but people seldom call them independent. There are those which approximate to this style of performance in this city; but we do not, at this present writing, intend to add to the number. They who like them are at liberty to take them and fructify by their perusal.

We suspect that the difficulty with some of our correspondents is not so much in the fact that we may take up subjects of a religious and moral character, as in the fear that in their treatment we may express views at variance with their own. Their admiration of independence is contingent upon the question whether or not the journalist agrees with themselves, and gives his support to the very creed, and system of ethics and theology to which they are attached. Independence that goes with them they admire; independence that takes a different direction is dangerous and unprofitable. Thank you, gentlemen. We remember the story of the old man and boy, and the ass, the moral of which is, that it is very poor business to try to please everybody.

The legitimate field of the newspaper is as wide as the world; nor are we disposed to contract it. Whatever is interesting to humanity concerns us; and in honesty and faithfulness will we, as the spirit that move, give it entertainment. Religion and morals—in which late politics and social interests are included—are the great topics of importance to mankind; and of them we do not intend to lose sight until our accounts are closed either by the Sheriff or our administrators. And as these subjects can never be properly treated except the writer writes as he believes, we shall be forced, in order to treat them instructively and entertainingly, to follow the voice of our own sincere and earnest convictions. To these we will promise to be faithful; beyond this no man can make pledges without putting in jeopardy that which all our friends appear so much to esteem—our independence.

Contextual Expansion.
Mr. Cox has been expanding himself in Congress in favor of national expansion. He wanted to extend our protection over Mexico. A Texan member reminded Mr. Cox that he had better protect our own territory first. Mr. Cox's ideas of expansion have changed, radically. At the first of the session he made a speech against a portion of his own State, and expressed a wish that the Reserve were cut off and annexed to Canada, because of an unfortunate prejudice the Reserve people had against the Democratic ticket. Mr. Cox's idea of national expansion is like the Irishman's expanding his blanket to make it cover himself by cutting off the head and covering it to the foot. He would cut off the people of Northern Ohio and annex the Germans and mixed races of Mexico.

Discussions upon points of religious faith by Christian bodies are always important, involving as they do matters of so much moment to the here and the hereafter. A conference in Maryland is having great trouble over the question, whether in giving out a hymn by the process of "lining," it is right for the minister to read two lines at a time or the whole stanza at once. Whether the church will divide upon the question, as a German organization did once upon a dispute whether it was more evangelical to hasten one's coat with buttons in front or with hooks and eyes, is yet undetermined.

Good FOR THIS LATITUDE.—Referring to the extraordinary mode of getting the "unfortunates" (women) of the Haymarket, London, together, adopted by Mr. Baptist Noel and other benevolent gentlemen, "An Englishwoman" says, in a letter to the London Times: "Might I venture to suggest that a meeting should be called of the other sex, that they may be lectured and prayed with about the awful sin and misery that lie at their door? I will bear my share of the necessary expense, too. When the demand ceases the supply will soon be stopped."

German Know-Nothingism.

The following are among the negative requisites, laid down by the *Volkblatt*, for the Republican candidate for the Presidency: "He should not be a man who has ever been guilty of any participation in Know-Nothingism."

"He should rest under no suspicion of ever having made coalition with the Romish priesthood."

We suppose that the latter clause is intended to exclude all Roman Catholics, as they, to minds capable of making suspicion a test, would always be liable to this suspicion; and it is probable that, being a Roman Catholic, would be regarded as the "condition" itself. These paradoxical requisites are one of the curiosities of German Republicanism. Know-Nothingism is made the unparadigmatic sin, yet the chief enormity of Know-Nothingism was thought to be its proscription of Roman Catholics from office, introducing religious tests into politics. But the *Volkblatt* cuts off any participation in Know-Nothingism from all forgiveness, and in the same breath sets up the same religious proscription.

The Know-Nothing order was nothing but a joke, compared with the fanaticism which the *Volkblatt* would build up in its place. The mystery of the thing and its success in beating the Democratic party, drew men into it as easily as they have recently been drawn into the order of the Sons of Malta, and with as little regard for its oaths and religious or foreign proscription. If it had been founded in fanaticism, would it have dropped so suddenly into its original elements? All but a few who were fools enough to believe in it, or who found the small balance of power better political capital to trade on, than their weight would entitle them to in either of the leading organizations.

The rabies which the ghost of this defunct and ghastly political joke can excite in Germans would be a curiosity, if it were not explained by this counter fanaticism. Do the German Republicans wish to build up the Roman Catholics into a political power in this nation? They could devise no more effective way than this for that purpose; and this would justify it in self-defense. If Germans exhort each other to combine to defend themselves against German Republicanism, should not Roman Catholics also combine to defend themselves against German Republicanism? What would our political contests become under such religious intolerance as the *Volkblatt* desires?

It is time that the ghost of Know-Nothingism be allowed. It has been used as a scare-crow to frighten the Germans from their property long enough. This very use has kept the relics of it in existence after they had become unwholesome. Are there no living political questions, that German Republicans must expend its force on this dead game? And is its hatred of Know-Nothingism merely that of a rival in religious intolerance?

Popular Sovereignty Triumphant.

The Mormon question will soon be restored to the position it held before Mr. Buchanan "settled" it. Two of the Judges—Crandall and Sinclair—have abandoned the Territory and are at Washington, whining, because legal process is not summary enough in Utah to suit their views. The third Judge, Eckles, has resigned. Mr. Hartnett, the Secretary, resigned on account of declining health, and is since dead. The only Federal officers on duty in Utah are Governor Cumming and Mr. Dodson, the Marshal. The military have been ordered to the Mexican frontier, and after the expenditure of millions in a military expedition, which owed its admission into Salt Lake City to a volunteer peace ambassador, and which furnished boundless plunder to army contractors, the Mormons are abandoned to the regulation of their own affairs, and the Mormon question is *in statu quo*.

Congress is now agitating a law to regulate the number of their wives. This is carrying out the plank in the Republican platform against those "twin relics of barbarism," polygamy and slavery. We suppose the treatment of the twins is to be same, but as the Republicans, or at least the conservative portion of them who are represented by the *Gazette*, propose to regard slavery as sacred where it is already established by local law, we suppose, of course, that polygamy will be treated to the same consideration. Thus, according to the Republican platform, polygamy will be like its "twin relic," slavery, quite unobjectionable where it is, but very objectionable where it isn't. Such are the mysterious ways of political "principles."

Mr. Douglas, who looks at every question from the stand-point of the perfect right of the people of every locality to regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States, goes for abolishing the polygamous "twin" by repealing the territorial law, and turning the territory out to grass, so as to make grass-widows of the superfluous wives. Such are the unaccountable sequences of the doctrine of popular sovereignty, pure and simple, or the right of the people of a Territory, "the same as a State" (!) to regulate their domestic institutions in their own way!

Stock Gambling.

The failure of E. B. Little & Co., of New York, of which firm Jacob Little is a partner, is one of the first that has occurred among the stock-dealers since time-contracts for the sale of stocks have been recognized by law. Mr. Little agreed to deliver stocks at low rates, on time. He contracted millions of stock in this way when he had not a dollar; nor did he expect to have any. He expected to settle, when the contract matured, by paying or receiving the difference between the contract and the market price; that is, Mr. Little would bet that stocks would decline to a certain price by a certain day, and the man with whom he dealt bet that they would not. These gambling debts are now enforced by law in New York, whereas, until recently, they depended entirely on the honor of the dealer. Mr. Little has failed often and has settled easily with his creditors, but this is the first occasion he has had where these creditors could hold him legally.

Body of a BURNED WOMAN FOUND FIFTY YEARS LATER.—On Saturday afternoon, says the *Baltimore Citizen*, the body of a woman was exhumed, and with the exception of the head, arms and a portion of the breast, was as perfect as in life. On the tombstone at the head of the grave could be read, "died 1795, aged 51 years and 23 days." The body was of a waxy substance, and a light brown color. By long immersion in water or spirits, or by burial in moist places under peculiar circumstances, the muscular fibres are converted into a hard fatty substance, which gives to the body a natural appearance. The body above referred to, when first exhumed, was from the breast to the thighs as hard as stone, but began crumbling when exposed to the air.

Such instances are not uncommon, and are well understood by medical men.

The War With Mexico.

The prompt and vigorous action of our naval officers at Vera Cruz seems to have been based on the idea that our government was in full alliance, offensive and defensive, with the Juarez party in Mexico. The vessels captured by our navy were chartered by Miramón at Havana, to assist in the reduction of Vera Cruz, against which he was marching with a force of five thousand men. Juarez declared this naval expedition piratical. He undoubtedly had a right to declare it what he pleased, but this did not make it practical to us. An excuse is offered that the Spanish vessel fired the first shot, but as it is shown that the United States forces were in readiness to aid Juarez in defending Vera Cruz against Miramón, and that the United States vessels and the *Indianola*, then under charter by Juarez, acted in concert in overhauling the Spanish vessel, the *Indianola* conveying a detachment of our men, it is not probable that this point was regarded as important, or at all affected the result. One of our vessels fired a shot to bring to the Spanish vessel, and one of them returned the fire, one shot having, so far as related, done no more damage than the other; but upon this the United States vessels began the battle in earnest, and captured the others, with but little resistance.

It is difficult to see what cause our navy had for interfering, but probably it was settled by the President's instructions that we were to take part with Juarez against any attack. Miramón certainly had a perfect right to bring vessels from Havana to his aid. But it seems by other circumstances that the attack on the vessels was only an incident of a course previously resolved on; for it is announced that our naval officers were instructed to land troops for the defense of Vera Cruz against Miramón, unless he would guarantee the safety of all property in Vera Cruz belonging to United States citizens.

This is a novel requisition of a party at war. It has not been usual to require it, and our Government in its bombardment of Greytown quite neglected to guarantee the safety of the property of citizens of other countries, as well as refused to pay for any of it afterward. It is not difficult to believe that this unusual, unwarranted and impracticable demand was to make a pretext for our vessels to enter into this war. The citizens of Vera Cruz have been busy for some time removing their property beyond the city, in anticipation of attack, and it hardly seems reasonable that foreign residents should be placed on any better footing than citizens themselves.

War already exists, and it will be said, as before, "by the act of Mexico." But the war is solely the President's, and it is yet to be seen whether Congress will insist on its prerogative—the war-making power, or will submissively yield it, as before. In that case it will hardly be necessary hereafter to refer to Congress as having the sole power to declare war.

Extraordinary Criminal Suit—Remarkable Instance of Confusion of Personal Identity.

A correspondent of the Bristol (Tenn.) *News*, writing from Elizabethton, Ky., gives the following particulars in regard to a case tried at the late term of the Circuit Court: "In the month of June, 1845, a negro-trader came to the town of Elizabethton, and purchased a negro girl of one Samuel R. Patterson. The trader called himself John Thomas, of Bowling Green, Ky. It appeared that he paid Patterson for his slave five one hundred dollar bills, purporting to be money issued by the South-western Railroad and Banking Company, Charleston, S. C. The money was soon found out to be fraudulent and worthless, but Mr. Thomas had left immediately with the slave, and was not heard of for ten years.

In 1855 Mr. Patterson thought he had got on the trail of Thomas, and in Claiborne County, Tenn., he found a man so fully answering the description of the trader that he had him arrested and brought to trial. The name of the accused is George H. Cheek, and he solemnly averred, at the arrest that he never had been in Carter County. On the trial several witnesses of intelligence and respectability swore that George H. Cheek, of 1850, and John Thomas, of 1845, were one and the same man. The defendant proved the trial, by a number of warrants, judgments and executions that he was in Claiborne County, Tenn., ninety-five miles distant from Elizabethton the very day it was alleged he had bought the slave. An authenticated transcript from Claiborne County Court shows that he was acting Justice of the Peace for that county in 1845, and these old documents were brought up to show that he either possessed of ubiquity, or could not have been in Carter County at the time John Thomas bought the slave. But the jury returned a verdict of guilty, and sentenced him to three years in the penitentiary of the State.

Petroleum, or Rock Oil.

This spontaneous product of mother earth seems to be more abundant than useful. The New York *Evening Post* thus describes some of its qualities: "The smell of this oil is pungent, and no process has been discovered by which it can be removed. In some cases, indeed, the odor is so powerful as to render it almost unendurable. The oil obtained in the neighborhood of Enfield, N. Y., is of this character. There is a large tract of land in that vicinity in various parts of which the soil itself is saturated with the oil. The proprietor has only to dig pits, when they fill without further trouble, and continue to fill as the liquid is removed. He offers to furnish two thousand gallons per day if he can find a market. The difficulty in the way of its use, however, is the extreme pungency of the article. Samples of the oil, having been consigned to a house of the oil for reasons patent, they got it off their hands as soon as possible. The purchaser shipped a barrel of it to Illinois, and in a short time it was advertised as a sample of the finest material. A comparison of them with those of any other manufacturer, would show the difference."

Journalism in New York.

There are now, therefore, three new daily papers projected. "The new paper," says the *New York Weekly*, a newspaper without the name; the one announced as projected by the proprietors of the *Churchman*, a religious daily; and lastly, the new business paper, a morning daily, of which Mr. R. S. Squire, formerly of the *Courier and Enquirer*, is to be the editor-in-chief, and Mr. Alexander Cummins, formerly one of the proprietors of the Philadelphia *Centinel*, the publisher. The last of these projected papers appears to have more elements of success than either of the others above mentioned. The capital is large, considerably more than one hundred thousand dollars; their building is leased, on the corner of Beekman-street and Park-row, and their presses in process of construction. We learn that in a few days the proprietors of this paper will be seen and by the *Drum*, throughout the United States to be the most efficient and successful of the morning papers, and more numerous, and effected more permanent success, than any other paper published in the city. The *Drum* is a daily paper, published at No. 10 West Fourth-street.

KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY.—It is acknowledged by the most eminent physicians, that the cure of the venereal disease, throughout the United States to be the most efficient and successful of the morning papers, and more numerous, and effected more permanent success, than any other paper published in the city. The *Drum* is a daily paper, published at No. 10 West Fourth-street.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

TORREY IS A CANDIDATE FOR ALDERMAN in the Second Ward, at the April election.

Alleged Preparation of Free Negroes in the United States—An Appeal to Christians Throughout the World.

The following manifesto appears in the English papers received by the last steamer: "In consequence of a law passed by the Legislature of Arkansas, compelling the free colored people either to leave the State or to be enslaved, we, a number of exiles, driven out by this inhuman statute, who reached Ohio on the 23d of January, 1850, feeling a deep sense of the wrong done us, make this appeal to the Christian world. We appeal to you, as children of a common father, and believers in a crucified Redeemer. To-day we are exiles, driven from the homes of our childhood, the scenes of our youth, and the burial places of our friends. We are exiles; not that our hands have been stained with crime, but that our lives are secured of crime. Our fault, in our hands of Bibles and Churches, of baptisms and prayers, is that in our veins flows the blood of an outcast race—a race created in wrong and nurtured in oppression. In the very depth of winter we have left a genial climate of sunny skies to be homeless strangers in the regions of the icy North. "Some of the exiles have left their friends who were very dear; but to stay with them would be to involve ourselves in a lifetime of slavery. Some left dear companions; they were enslaved, and we had no other alternative than slavery or exile. We were weak; our oppressors were strong; we were feeble, scattered, peeled; they being powerful, placed before us slavery or banishment. We chose the latter. Poverty, trials, and all the cares incident to a life of freedom are better, far better than slavery. From this terrible injustice we appeal to the moral sentiment of the world. We turn to the free North; but even here our cup is not full of milk. Indiana shuts her doors upon us. Illinois refuses us admission for the roles of our weary feet. And Minnesota has our exclusion under consideration. In Ohio we found kind hearts; hospitality opened her doors; generous hands reached out a warm and hearty welcome. For this, may the God of the fatherless ever bless them. And now, Christians, we appeal to you, as heirs of the same heritage and children of the same Father, to protest against this gross and inhuman outrage, which has been committed beneath the wing of the American Eagle, and in the shadow of the American Church. We ask you, by the love, the pity, and the mercy in the religion of Jesus Christ, that you will raise your voice, and protest against this sin. Editors of newspapers, formers of public opinion, conductors of intelligence and thought, we entreat you to insert this appeal in your papers, and use your voices against this outrage which disgraces our land, and holds it up to shame before the nations of the earth."

Additional Particulars of the Siege of Vera Cruz.

A dispatch from New Orleans on the 20th inst. gives these additional particulars to what we have received: "Miramón commenced the siege of Vera Cruz on the 6th inst. On the 6th two steamers appeared before the city, and refused to show their colors. Commander Jarvis, commanding the *Saratoga*, with detachments from the *Savannah* and *Plymouth*, on the steamers *Indianola* and *Waver*, to proceed to the anchorage and ascertain the character of the two strange steamers. As the *Saratoga* towed by the *Indianola*, approached them they tried to escape, but were too late. Capt. Turner then sent a boat with a flag to demand the nationality of the steamers, when the boat was fired upon twice, whereupon the *Saratoga* fired a broadside into the *General Miramón*, and the action became general. Both steamers now hoisted the Spanish flag, and after a spirited engagement, Miramón surrendered, and with most of his men was taken prisoner.

The American loss is but three wounded, one of whom mortally. The Mexican loss is three killed and twenty or thirty wounded. Miramón paid \$55,000 for the two steamers. Miramón's steamers passed by all the foreign squadrons, and the castle without hoisting a flag, although ordered to do so by a shot from the castle and other signals. The English, French and Spanish vessels-of-war did not notice the fact. The engagement took place by moonlight.

HOME INTEREST.

ST. A. A. EYEN, Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, Nos. 243 and 271 Western-row.

ST. TRY our \$1 Dress Hat, J. C. TOWERS & CO., 149 Main, one door below Fourth. mail-bavif

ST. APPLEGATE'S new Gallery, corner of Fifth and Main. Pictures in cases for 20 cents.

MARRIED.

MARTIN-ROSE.—At the residence of the bride's mother, March 17, by Justice Helman, Mr. William Martin to Fannie J. Rose, all of Mount Carmel, Clermont County, Ohio.

MARSHALL-FINCH.—Tuesday evening, March 20, by Elder Wm. F. Stratton, at the residence of the bride's mother, No. 22 West-street, Thomas Marshall and Miss Sarah L. Finch, all of Cincinnati.

DIED.

JAMES.—On Wednesday morning, March 21, Alice Anna, infant daughter of Thomas James, aged one year and six months.

MOUTINIER.—Of apoplexy, on the morning of March 21, Josephine Cecilia, second child of Charles P. and Helen Moutinier, aged five years and twenty-three days.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A MASS MEETING OF THE JOURNALISM OF THE WORLD (The J. J. JOURNALISM OF THE WORLD) will be held at Robert & Green's, No. 202 West Fourth-street, on Friday, March 23, at 7 1/2 o'clock, when business of importance will be transacted.

THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF CINCINNATI BENEFIT SOCIETY are hereby notified to attend the meeting, to be held on FRIDAY (Friday) EVENING, at 7 1/2 o'clock, for persons JOHN H. AYDELOTT, Secy.

PREPARED FOR FINE HAND-MADE EXTRACTS.

My stock of these extracts is complete, including every variety of Louisiana, and all the most valuable and rarest. Having likewise an abundance of the finest materials, I am enabled to prepare a large and complete assortment of them with those of any other manufacturer.

PALMER'S SOAP DENTIFRICE is composed of soap and other articles well-known for their beneficial effects upon the teeth and gums. It contains no mercury, and is perfectly safe for use. It is a most efficacious and refreshing tooth powder, and the system restored to full strength and vigor. Full and explicit directions for the cure of ulcerated and inflamed gums, and all other diseases of the mouth, are given in the pamphlet with each bottle. For sale by JOHN D. PARK, at No. 10 West Fourth-street, and GEORGE M. DIXON, Price 25c.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

TORREY IS A CANDIDATE FOR ALDERMAN in the Second Ward, at the April election.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MISSISS BAIRD,
118
West Fourth-st.,
Are now opening a splendid stock of
SPRING DRESS GOODS
Millinery,
Shawls,
Embroideries,
Mantillas,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
Ladies and Misses' Gloves of all kinds;
Hoop-skirts, Hair-ornaments, Vests, Fur-trimmed, and Ivory Combs and Bracelets;
Bridal and Party Fans;
—AND—
FANCY GOODS GENERALLY,
At Low Prices.

Misses Baird,
No. 118 WEST FOURTH-STREET,
mail-22
DET. VINE AND RACE.

ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY

VOLUNTARY.

VALUABLE INSURANCE.

ETna Insurance Company and Danville Fire.

The undersigned, suffering by the great fire on the 22d of February, feel constrained by a sense of duty to express our profound gratification at the extraordinary promptness with which our losses have been settled and paid by this ever-prominent Insurance Company, which we desire to commend to all who appreciate the value of reliable indemnity and prompt payment when a loss occurs. The adjusters of the *ETna* were here in strong force promptly, and as rapidly as losses could be properly determined, made up proofs and paid at once. We commend the *ETna* Company to all who wish a certainly good policy. Loans paid us were as follows:

Barbour, by M. J. Durham, Agent.....\$400 00
G. A. Armstrong.....600 00
James Matthews.....2,000 00
George P. Newlin.....1,000 00
John Cowan & Brothers.....2,000 00
J. T. Boyle, for Batterton House.....5,000 00
M. Levenson.....871 89
George Sharp, Jr.....612 41
G. W. Welsh & Co.....5,620 75
G. W. Welsh.....1,000 00
C. W. Mitchell.....122 50
Samuel Ayres.....15 00

Church.....2,000 00
C. W. Mitchell.....122 50
Samuel Ayres.....15 00

IF YOU HAVE PROPERTY TO PROTECT, THE ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY WILL TAKE PLEASURE IN SUPPLYING YOUR INSURANCE WANTS IN A WAY THAT MEETS RESULTS WITH BEST SATISFACTION AND LEAST DISAPPOINTMENT.

ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY.

BOOKS!

NEW BOOKS,
STANDARD BOOKS,
OUR OWN BOOKS,
BOOKS OF OTHERS,

School Books,
Miscellaneous Books,
Blank Books,
Envelopes, Paper, Stationery.

OF ALL KINDS, FOR SALE TO
DEALERS, JOBBERS, MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.

APPLEGATE & CO.,

PUBLISHERS,
BOOKSELLERS,
STATIONERS,
PRINTERS,
—AND—
BINDERS.

BLANK-BOOK MANUFACTURERS,

43 Main-street, Below Second.

A FRESH SUPPLY

BOOKS,
GIFT BOOK STORE,
No. 28 West Fourth-street,
(Next to Smith & Nixon's Hall.)

A SLENDID GIFT WORTH FROM 50 CENTS TO \$100
Given With Each Book Sold.

ALL BOOKS

Sold at the lowest retail prices, and many for less. ONE TRIAL

Will satisfy all that the place to buy Books is at
A. A. KELLEY'S
Gift Book Establishment,
No. 28 West Fourth-street.

City Insurance Company

OF CINCINNATI, OHIO.
No. 8 PUBLIC LANDING, BETWEEN
VINE AND BROAD-STREETS.

Capital Stock.....\$150,000 00
Fire and Marine Risks
Taken at fair rates. Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.

Directors: D. Banning, Joseph C. Butler, R. M. Bishop, F. J. Weaver, W. B. Moore, J. W. Dutton, S. H. Haines, G. W. Trumbull, J. D. Lehmor, J. C. BULLER, President.

W. M. RICHARDSON, Secretary.
Wm. F. STANTON, Surveyor.

LANE & BODLEY,

MANUFACTURERS OF
WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY.
AND CIRCULAR SAW-MILLS.
Corner of John and Water-streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ELEGANT SPRING DRESS SILKS
—AT—
DELAND & GOSSAGE'S,
74
West Fourth-st.,
INCLUDING ALL THE
RICHEST PARIS DESIGNS!
—IN—
Five, Seven and Nine Flounced Robes!
BAYADERE, CHENE,
STRIPE, BROCADE,
FIGURES, &c. &c.

Also a full assortment of Spring Styles
LOW-PRICED SILKS!
Small Checks, Plaids, Bayaderes and Stripes, at 20, 40, 75, 85 cents and \$1.

FAMILY AND HOTEL LINENS!

Superior Linen Goods, of every description for service, RETAILED AT LOW PRICES.
Table-cloths, Napkins, Doilies, Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.

1,000 Towels, at 12 1/2, 15 and 20c.; extra, 25c.
500 Damask Napkins, 12 1/2 and 15c.

FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS!

New Fabrics for Traveling Dresses.

Spring Cloths and Cassimeres

For Gentlemen's and Youths' Wear.

Latest Paris Novelties!

Five, seven and nine Imperial Flounced Robes, in Organdis, Mullins, Bareses, Grenadines, Barge Angles, &c.

SPRING DRESS GOODS

By the yard, in great variety.

New Zebra Spring Cloakings,

FOR DUSTERS,
ONE THOUSAND PAIRS.
Much below their value.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES:

Lace and Mullin Sets;
Lace Sleeves; Point and Alencon Sets;
Breakfast and Traveling Sets;
Gauze Gowns; Biding Gowns;
Kid Gowns at 25c.; Travelling Hoods;
Lace Vails; Lace Mitts; Pearl and Ivory Fans, all varieties.

New assortment Parasols and Sun Umbrellas.

DELAND & GOSSAGE.

W. B. SMITH & CO.,
PUBLISHERS OF

McGuffey's Readers,

Ray's Arithmetics,
Pinneo's Grammars,

WILL SUPPLY
COUNTRY MERCHANTS
WITH
LETTER AND CAP PAPERS,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES
For Cash.

NO. 137 WALNUT-STREET,
BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH.

HARRISON & WILSON'S</